

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1857.

OFFICIAL.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
 Nahum Capen, postmaster at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Edwin C. Bailey, resigned, to take effect from 1st October next.
 Benjamin F. Tillotson, of Minnesota Territory, receiver of public moneys at Faribault, Minnesota, vice Lorenzo D. Smith, resigned.
 Volney Hascall, of Michigan, register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice George F. Kidder, who declines the office.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

This week's issue cannot fail to prove more than ordinarily acceptable to its numerous readers from the varied, interesting, and important character of its contents. It contains full details of the capitulation of Gen. Walker, and his subsequent arrival in this country; the latest news from California, Washington, and Oregon; a complete summary of European intelligence; an elaborate and carefully-prepared review of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court; the fugitive-slave case in Ohio; the Virginia election; the election riots in Washington; the great railroad excursion to St. Louis; editorials on the leading political topics and events of the week; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The *Weekly Union* is a large and handsome sheet, printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made in advance.

The *Daily Union* is furnished to subscribers for ten dollars per annum; and the *Tri-Weekly Union* (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

ABOLITION ENSLAVES WHITE MEN.

We use the term "enslave" for want of a better. It is not half strong enough for our purpose; not half strong enough to give a just idea of the miseries inflicted on the white race by liberating the black race. A half century ago Napoleon said, and said, that liberating negroes was equivalent to enslaving white men, and congratulated some of the French islanders that they had not liberated theirs. The author, John Davy, from whom we shall quote, is an enthusiastic abolitionist, who spent three years in the West Indies, and wrote a work entitled "The West India Before and Since Emancipation."

He thinks the emancipation project successful; and one of his arguments in its favor is, that it keeps up the price of sugar, which otherwise would have declined. Now, this is but too true. Sugar sells for four times as much as it would have sold for but for West India and South American emancipation; and cotton and rice, and coffee, and all other slave products, the necessities of life to the poor, are at killing prices.

The freed negroes have become idle savages, and the laboring whites of Europe and America have to do double work for half pay to obtain the necessities of life. Worse than this: cut off from the once great markets of the West Indies, Mexico, and South America for the sale of the products of their skillful industry, they lack employment and starve by the million. The reviews and newspapers—indeed, almost the whole modern literature of England, France, and Germany—justify our assertion. The reader will see that the word "enslave" is far too weak to express the wrong which negro abolition has inflicted on the whites.

In reading the extracts which we shall annex from Mr. Davy, one is surprised to see how unimpaired and regardless he is of the evils which abolition has inflicted on the poor whites in Barbadoes. He describes them as a privileged class before emancipation, acting as a useful and necessary police; now as the most miserable, soon to become the most degraded, of the human race; for they are driven to field labor, which he says is fatal to the white man in the West Indies. His revolting picture of the morals of the negroes shows that they, too, have lost much in losing masters to enforce decency, morality, and industry among them.

We are prepared with abundant evidence to prove that the high prices of most of the necessities of life, and the want of employment with white laborers in Europe and America, are chiefly owing to negro emancipation; and that the abolitionists are starving the whites and making savages of the liberated slaves. The facts on which we rely are, however, so generally known, that we think no black-republican will dispute our assertions.

Our quotations are from Mr. Davy's account of the Island of Barbadoes:

"Now, had the slave trade and slavery not been abolished in our colonies, who can say, reflecting on these cruelties, that the condition of the planters generally would have been less disastrous than at present? This we are sure of, that the cultivation of the cane would have been vastly augmented in the virgin soils of British Guiana and Trinidad, and the slave population of these countries enormously increased, with proportional increase of danger of outbreak, insurrection, and ruin. Further, over-production—a supply exceeding the demand—would probably have resulted, with its constant attendant—distress to the producers."

Speaking of the poor laboring whites he says:

"Previous to emancipation they were of far more importance than subsequently; then the militia, which for a long period was the defense of Barbadoes, was principally composed of them; then those who were not small proprietors had a certain allowance of land granted to them by the larger proprietors on the condition of performing military service according to a law to that effect. So situated, easily supporting themselves and families with little exertion, it is not surprising that they acquired the habits which now unfortunately distinguish them. After emancipation, the law alluded to ceased to be in force; and the militia ceased to serve, they were permitted no longer to retain rent free the land before allowed them; and hence, with their acquired habits, in a great measure their present miserable condition."

"The poor whites, as we have seen, are contemptuously called, from the red hue of their naked legs, as located most in the more distant parts of the island—distant in relation to Bridgetown, its capital and chief seaport—viz in the Scotland district, and in the poorer portion of St. Philip's and St. Lucy's. Now that they are

obliged to support themselves as they can, they are variously employed. Those who possess a little land, or who rent a few acres, cultivate chiefly those crops which require least labor and the smallest means, such as ground provisions, arrowroot, aloes, and perhaps a little cotton. I have seen one of them at work on his ground in a manner not a little characteristic: a hoe in one hand, an umbrella in the other, which he held over his head, and a face-cloth over his face. Some who have been taught to read and write are engaged as book-keepers by the proprietors of the larger estates, with a pay of about six dollars a month, and board and lodging. Some are chiefly occupied in fishing, and that of a simple kind, by means of a casting net, and some are seen cleaning their skill on the shore, almost among the breakers, apparently at the risk of their lives. Some gain a livelihood as carters and grooms, and some as field laborers—a kind of occupation which, when slaves only were employed in field labor, would have been resisted by them as an insupportable degradation, and even now is only engaged in from necessity, and with good reason, for they are ill fitted for such work."

"Owing to the want of such a system, or rather the want of any good instruction, the great majority of these people, since emancipation, have improved less in moral than in physical condition, to the disappointment of many of their well-wishers. A sanguine disposition, who did not make sufficient allowance for inherited vices. Regarding these vices, it is surprising that they have no high principle of action; that they have no great regard for truth or principle, or that they are incapable of exercising much control over their passions; and, in consequence, that many of them are given to pilfering and addicted to lying; are quarrelsome and abusive, and in anger apt to exchange blows as readily as words, and to inflict them with harsh severity on all in their power, whether it be a wife, a child, or the dumb beast? This want of control over their feelings, with little or no moral or religious check, makes them often cruel in the treatment of their children and brutal in their conduct towards each other. It is not unusual thing to see women fighting one with another in stand-up fight, pugilistically like men; and even less so to see husband and wife exchanging blows, and to hear the hoarse screams of the weaker overpowered and severely punished; or to see a father, another flooring a screaming child without mercy, and desisting only from weariness. Those who have any regard for quietude and comfort should fix their abode in Barbadoes at a good distance from a negro village; I say so from painful experience, their scolding, their talk, as they call it, which they consider their privilege, is disturbing at the distance even of more than a hundred yards; and in those outbreaks it is useless to attempt to check them; they defy even the police, taking the precaution, when vociferating their abuse, to stand at their own doors and not in the highway."

COL. THOMAS H. HOLT.

The democratic convention of the Louisville district met on Saturday last and unanimously nominated Col. Thomas H. Holt for Congress—a compliment alike due to his eminent talents, his unblemished integrity of character, and his long, effective, and distinguished services as an advocate of democratic principles. During the late presidential campaign Col. Holt was known to the whole country as one of the most gifted speakers of our party, and thousands and thousands of democrats in Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will bear testimony to the fidelity of his exertions and the eloquence of his words. In Kentucky, in particular, his services were conspicuously effective.

Col. Holt was born in Kentucky, but has resided for several years in California, where he held an important official position. He now returns to his native State to renew his residence, and the convention, as we have already stated, have paid him the high compliment of selecting him to be the standard-bearer of his party in the severe struggle in the Louisville district, where older men and stronger men live with every claim to high political consideration. He will be opposed, as our readers are aware, by Humphrey Marshall. If the democratic voters of this district are not intimidated by the murderous threats of their know-nothing opponents, or driven from the polls by revolvers and bowie-knives, Col. Holt will be elected by a large majority. But, successful or unsuccessful, he will do his whole duty in the pending canvass fearlessly and faithfully, and at least prepare the way for that changed condition of affairs when the public voice of his district can be fully and fairly heard through the ballot-box. He enters on his arduous, dangerous, and, as some may think, his almost hopeless canvass, with the most ardent wishes of success of every true patriot in the land.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW HAVEN.

Nobly have the democracy of New Haven responded from the ballot-box to the attempt of the black-republican legislature of Connecticut to subjugate the election by a gerrymandering act. The result of the election in that city on Monday last is thus noticed in the Register:

"Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which our friends labored—the depressing influence of a law designed to throw the democratic party out of power in the city, without reference to the popular vote, and the general belief that such would be the effect of it—notwithstanding the popularity of the opposition candidate for mayor, who was urged as 'above party influences'—notwithstanding they threw the Maine law overboard, and promised a general amnesty to run-slinging—notwithstanding the most able measures to dissuade 'adopted' citizens, and create jealousies in the fire department—the democracy and friends of an economical city government rallied with a vigor seldom witnessed, and drove the conspirators to the wall! Never was a faction more completely dumbofounded at the failure of a well-contrived scheme! They had lost sight of the fact that *New Haven is a democratic city*; and pretended to believe, and so they told their party leaders in the legislature, that the democrats held power here only by 'fraudulent practices at the polls,' and that the 'gerrymander law' would prove it in the election. They added new conditions to the registry of votes, and admitted that under this law the election would be honestly conducted; and so it has been. And where are the conspirators? routed, 'horse, foot, and dragons,' by one of the largest popular majorities, on one of the largest popular votes ever given in this city!"

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Below we give a correct list of the democratic congressional nominations in North Carolina. It will be seen that no nomination has yet been made in the 5th district:

1. Henry M. Shaw.
2. Thomas Ruffin.
3. Warren Winslow.
4. L. O. B. Branch.
5. No nomination yet.
6. Alfred M. Scales, Jr.
7. Burton Craige.
8. Thos. L. Clingman.

DISTRIBUTION IN TENNESSEE.

The land-distribution scheme appears to meet with little or no encouragement in Tennessee, in quarters where the know-nothings expected to make many converts. The Memphis Bulletin, (independent whig) alluding to a public discussion in that city between the democratic and know-nothing candidates for governor, says:

"Judging by the canvass yesterday, there is not going to be 'much in' this meeting, and we shall feel perfectly free, therefore, to stand off, and merely chronicle its progress. Not to be misunderstood, however, we have to say, just here, that if the American candidate expects to carry the votes of old-line whigs by this crude idea of partitioning of the public lands among the States, leaving them to dispose of them, under the delusion that they are carrying out an old-line whig Clay policy, he is very probably reckoning without his host. When will politicians learn that the true whigs of this country are not to be carried by names of things, rather than the substance of things?"

The Hon. William C. Preston is recommended by the Carolina Times for the presidency of the South Carolina College.

BRITISH COLONIES IN AUSTRALIA—COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the 3d December, 1853, the legislative council of New South Wales passed an act "granting a constitution to the colony." This act, having passed at too late a period to be submitted to the British Parliament at its session of 1854, was sanctioned by an order in council of July 21, 1855, issued by virtue of special power conferred on the Queen on the 16th of the same month by Parliament. The constitution commenced to be in force 19th December following, that being the day on which it was published throughout the colony. The powers conferred on the colonial legislature by this constitution are sufficiently broad to allow of the utmost freedom both as respects the political sentiments and the commercial policy of the colonists; while the recent defeat of the ministerial party in the legislature of Australia, to which we adverted in our issue of the 30th ultimo, and the construction of a new ministry composed of men of such decided democratic proclivities as Mr. O'Shannessy and Charles Guvau Duffy, would seem to be significant of the "manifest destiny" to which the Australian colonies of Great Britain are evidently drifting.

The two articles which relate to commercial regulations are as follows:

Art. 44. The colonial legislature shall not impose any duties upon imports or exports for the use of her Majesty's land or sea forces. No duty, prohibition, or restriction shall be established, no drawback on other privileges in favor of imports or exports be suppressed, nor shall any navigation dues be imposed inconsistent with treaties between her Majesty's government and foreign powers.

Art. 45. The legislature of the colony shall have power to regulate the growth and manufacture of any commodity on the importation of products the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, its colonial possessions or dependencies, or of foreign countries; as also on all other commodities so imported. It is understood, however, that no duty shall be imposed upon the importation of products the growth or manufacture of any country which shall not be equally applicable to similar products the growth or manufacture of all other countries.

In September, 1855, three months prior to the promulgation of the constitution of New South Wales, a new tariff of import duties was approved by the governor-general of the colony. This tariff went into operation September 12, 1856, and, as it has not yet been published in this country, we subjoin its leading provisions:

Description of Merchandise.	Duty.
Beer, ale, and porter—in bottles—per gallon—	40 02
Do do—in casks—	04
Coffee—do do—per pound—	04
Cigars—do do—	72
Molasses and sirup—do do—per cwt—	80
Brandy and gin—do do—per gallon—	2 40
Wine—do do—per gallon—	1 68
Cordials and other sweetened liquors—do do—	2 40
Sugar—refined and candy—do do—per cwt—	1 60
Do raw—do do—per cwt—	1 20
Tobacco—manufactured—do do—per pound—	48
Do snuff—do do—	48
Tea—do do—per gallon—	06
Articles not enumerated—	Free.

There are no export duties levied in the colony. Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Since 1852 port, entrance, clearance, and light-house duties have been suppressed.

The second clause of article 44, prohibiting the enactment of any customs or other regulation inconsistent with the treaty stipulations between Great Britain and foreign nations, precludes the possibility of any misunderstanding or difficulty between the customs officers and the captains or consignees of foreign vessels entering the ports of New South Wales. A similar restriction in reference to the local legislation and port and customs regulations of the East India Company would effectually put an end to the arbitrary and capricious exactions to which American vessels are sometimes forced to submit in the different ports of the British East Indies. Such a mandate from the home government would seem to be the more necessary inasmuch as American captains, when claiming the privileges guaranteed in the treaty of 1815 between Great Britain and the United States, are told that the East India Company are "a law unto themselves," and consequently, not bound by any treaties between the mother country and foreign nations to which they are not parties. However independent and promising such pretensions may appear in matters relating to the government and political connexion of the British East Indies with the home government, they have proved a source of much vexation and frequent annoyance to the American flag trading with that distant quarter of the world.

HON. HENRY M. SHAW.

The nomination of this gentleman for Congress by the democracy of the first district, North Carolina, has called forth the warmest expressions of satisfaction by the democratic press in and out of the State. The Raleigh Standard says:

"The State contains no more fearless or devoted champion of democratic principles than Henry M. Shaw. During his former service in the House of Representatives he acquitted himself with much ability and zeal, and made a reputation of which his friends in all portions of the State may well be proud. He will enter this campaign with added experience and popularity, and with a cause which of itself should command the approval and support of a large majority of the district. He has, it is true, a formidable competitor; but that competitor, laboring in vain to bolster up the sinking edifice of know-nothingism. The late glorious result in Virginia shadows victory for us in both the first and sixth districts. Distribution is not as strong as it was under whig auspices; the embrace of 'Sam,' fatal to everything in it, has been abandoned; and 'Sam' has been everywhere. It is dead, for 'Sam' has endorsed and used it; and even before he laid his hands upon it, in the way of experiment and speculation, it lacked intrinsic value as an issue, and had but little vitality and force."

"Dr. Shaw will do his whole duty; let the opponents of know-nothingism in the first district as one man do theirs. Victory is within their grasp, and will assuredly perch upon their standard, if they will only put forth their whole strength."

SINGULAR LOSS OF A CHILD.—A little child, of four years, son of Mr. George S. Reed, of Gorham, New Hampshire, was suddenly missing last Saturday evening, and an extensive search of the village and surrounding vicinity, by a large number of men and boys, which continued through the greater part of the night, proved unavailing for its discovery. The search was resumed Sunday morning, and it was not till near church-time that some person, going to a closet in a house adjoining that of Mr. Reed, discovered the lost child. He was lying dead in the closet, and, being somewhat asphyxiated in his neck, had kept going up stairs until he reached the garret. There he had got into a closet, the door had in some way closed and shut him in, and when found he was sound asleep, pretty comfortable on the whole, and full "as well as could be expected."

An old man named Markham was found by the roadside in Palmer last Monday week suffering intensely from the ravages of small pox. The burning sim best on his bloated and swollen features; he was unable to speak, and almost insensible to his hard condition. It was not till he had been taken over the hills to the hospital in Monson, and received the refreshing charities of that institution, that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived in Wilberham, and as soon as the marks of his malignant disease appeared he had been moved by order of the overseer of the poor to the limits of Palmer, and left by the roadside to perish.

[Worcester (Mass.) Transcript.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Havana—Intimate Edition.—The following papers have been received from the United States consul at Havana: [Translation.]

Government, Captain-Generalship, and Delegated Superintendency of Treasury of the ever faithful Island of Cuba.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT.

The General Bureau of Colonies has communicated, under date of the 30th of January last, to this government and Captain-Generalship, by royal order, the following:

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The Minister of State says, under date of the 28th inst., to the Minister of State and Colonies, as follows: In view of the communication of your excellency of the 13th of September last, relative to the application in the provinces beyond sea of what is prescribed in regard to intestate estates of foreigners dying in the peninsula by article 23 of the royal decree respecting foreigners, of the 17th of November, 1852, a circular, of which I annex a copy for your excellency, has been addressed to the foreign diplomatic body residing at this court, making known that hereafter the same regulation will be observed in all the dominions of Spain with regard to the said matter of intestate and testamentary estates of subjects of other countries. By royal order I state this to your excellency in reply to your said communication, requesting that you will be pleased to communicate as soon as possible the appropriate orders to the superior authorities of all the provinces beyond sea, in order to prevent the difficulties which might arise from the regulation, to which reference has been made, coming to the knowledge of the foreign consular agents residing in those provinces before it became known to the said authorities. And the minister of her Britannic Majesty at this court having made known that he had information that the authorities of Cuba had not yet received the necessary orders to carry into effect said measure, her Majesty has been pleased to prescribe that I should lay it before your excellency, so that the said orders may be communicated by the next mail, in case this has not been already done. By royal order I annex a statement to your excellency, and enclose the document which is cited for the purposes that have been indicated; and by the same royal order, communicated by the said Minister of State and Colonies, I transmit it to your excellency for your knowledge and its appropriate fulfillment, together with a copy of the circular which is mentioned."

And, for the purposes prescribed by her Majesty, (whom God preserve,) I have ordered it to be published, together with the circular which is herewith published.

JOSE DE LA CONCEPCION.

HAVANA, March 27, 1857.

[Circular.]

FIRST DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Commercial Bureau, Palace, October 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR: For the purpose of preventing disputes which frequently arise between the foreign consular agents in the island of Cuba and the local authorities of that colonial province, in regard to the intervention of the former in the estates of intestates of their respective countries arising in that territory, it has been determined that the provisions of the 28th article of the royal decree respecting foreigners, of the 17th of November, 1852, in force only in the peninsula, shall also completely apply to the Spanish dominions beyond sea. Consequently, in all cases of intestate death in said dominions of foreign subjects domiciled or travelling therein, the local authorities shall, in conjunction with the consul of the nation to which the deceased belongs, draw up an inventory of the property and effects, and will adopt all appropriate measures to place them in safekeeping until the lawful heir shall come forward, or his legal representative. In such intestate estates, as well as in testamentary estates, the courts of the country alone shall have cognizance of creditors, or, owing to any other cause, said intestate estate acquires a religious character, the local authorities shall act by themselves and exercise their jurisdiction according to law; the consul of the nation to which the deceased person belongs limiting himself to representing the heirs who are absent, or are minors, or are incapable of acting, as any person may do who is provided with a regular power of attorney. Which I have been made known to your lordship, requesting you to communicate it to your government, that I, I don't not, will be able to appreciate the conciliatory views which have animated the government of her Majesty in adopting the measure I have mentioned. I avail myself, &c. Is conformable. There is a rubric. A copy.

DIAZ DE ARQUELLES.

Director General.

HAVANA, March 27, 1857.

A copy.

MANUEL AGUIRRE.

Commissioned Secretary of Superior

Civil Government.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Land Office.—Official bonds received and approved at the General Land Office during the past week, ending 30th ult., viz:

Win. Brindle, receiver and disbursing agent at Leocompton, Kansas Territory—\$55,000
 Wm. J. Oren, register at Champanoke, Ark.—10,000
 Wm. J. Oren, register at San Francisco, Cal.—10,000
 John B. Cloutier, register at Natchitoches, La.—10,000
 Wm. T. Sargent, receiver and disbursing agent at Champanoke, Ark.—65,000
 Daniel Woodson, receiver and disbursing agent at Doniphan, Kansas Territory—55,000
 Andrew Hopkins, register at Nebraska city, Nebraska Territory—10,000

All the above officers have furnished satisfactory evidence that their sureties are jointly worth double the amount of the penalty of the several bonds.

The fishermen in the vicinity of Hudson are now in the midst of an abundant shad harvest. The "first run" was very small, and there were few in a net; those now caught are as large and beautiful as any ever offered in the market. The shad season is now in full swing, and the "hauling" is now five hundred to one thousand a tide.

The Middletown Sentinel estimates the number of shad caught each day between Hartford and Saybrook at 25,000. I. S. Otis, the heaviest shad-dresser at Saybrook, sends an average of 10,000 a day (Sundays excepted) to New York market, besides what he sells for local consumption. It is stated everywhere along the river that these fish were never more plenty or finer.—*Albany Journal.*

Alphonse Carr alleges that epochs in a woman's life are frequently marked by a dress. Women will, for instance, often say that such a thing happened when they bought a particular article of costume. The "V" redolent perfectly well when Mrs. Jones took her third husband; Carr gave me my ermine tipack at that time. "Mrs. Williams was baptized and confirmed just one year ago last January, for I bought my blue velvet dress that month." "Old Mrs. Pope died last Wednesday six months ago, for I got my camel-hair shawl on the day of the funeral."

HISTORICAL SAYING.—"Look at those brave English troops! See how firm they stand! On my word, they are like carpets—not only so, but they are warm, but, by Jove, they never know when they're beaten."

[Napoleon (the world's) Waterloo.

There is a lady living in this city who had the misfortune a few years since to be deprived entirely and irreversibly of her sight. She is the head of a family, and cooks, bakes, iron, cleans house, sweeps the floor, and, in fact, does all her work, except the washing, without assistance, and it is said her house is the very picture of neatness. There are many women with two good eyes who don't do this.—*Fuller River Star.*

A regulation of the committee of Lloyd's Register comes into effect on January 1st, 1858, to the effect that ships which proceed to sea without being fastened with iron knees and riders prescribed by the rules will have one year deducted from the period to which they would otherwise be entitled to be classed in the registry books.

The culture of grapes has been introduced with success in the vicinity of Fort Madison, Iowa. The wine made from the Iowa vineyards is described as equal to Longworth's best. A Mr. Stempel has bought some nine acres on the bluff, on the west side of Fort Madison, and has set out some five hundred grape vines the present season.

Louis Grelot, one of the persons accused of defrauding the French Railroad Company, was, by order of the United States government, surrendered to the representatives of the French government, and was put on board the steamship Arago, bound for Havre.

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Louis Grelot, one of the persons accused of defrauding the French Railroad Company, was, by order of the United States government, surrendered to the representatives of the French government, and was put on board the steamship Arago, bound for Havre.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The leading British journals seem to be in some doubt as to the complexion of the new Parliament, though the organs of the present administration insist that the late elections have resulted in a complete triumph of the Premier in what was termed an appeal to the people. If this is the case, so far as the voice of the constituency of the members indicated the popular feeling, the people of England, it would seem, sanction the belligerent policy of the minister in relation to Persia and China, as well as his course in Central America.

But it should be borne in mind that the elections in England are not exactly parallel with those of the United States. In the former, some fifteen out of twenty of the people have no voice in them, and, consequently, no influence, and that what is called an appeal to the people in the election of members of Parliament is only an appeal to a very small portion of them—to the minority, in fact. The majority is permitted to choose a man and make a great shout at the polls, and perhaps assist in carrying the successful candidate on their shoulders; but this is all they have to do in the business.

It would also appear that this comparatively small number of voters—this select few—are by no means inaccessible to corrupt and improper influences. Even the reported organ of the successful minister thus discourses on the subject:

"It is true that everything that was bad in elections forty or fifty years ago is not so bad now. The riot and abuse, the shame and toll, of the polling days, if not abolished, are at least abridged. The more glaring abominations which, in former times, frequently extended over several weeks, are now reduced to a few days. But, on the other hand, the old evils are extended and diffused. They exist in a greater number of places, and the current of measures and casualties by which 'interests' are kept up—by which minorities are suddenly converted into majorities, or majorities wasted into minorities—is a current not less frequent nor less than in the old time. It is in election matters as in so many other things